

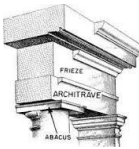
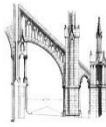
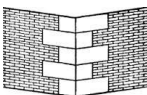



Homework Scaffolding Tool: *Macbeth* Act 1.6

Name:		Class:		Date:	
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Directions: Read the scene in the first column. Answer the questions in the second column. Consult the third column and the explanatory notes in your text for vocabulary and other assistance. Consider listening to this free online recording of *Macbeth* Act 1 you read the scene: <http://www.wiredforbooks.org> (18:38–20:21).

Text: Act 1.6, lines 1–12	Questions	Vocabulary
<p><i>Hautboys and Torches. Enter King Duncan, Malcolm, Donalbain, Banquo, Lennox, Macduff, Ross, Angus, and Attendants.</i></p> <p>Duncan This castle hath a pleasant seat. The air Nimbly and sweetly recommends itself Unto our gentle senses.</p> <p>Banquo This guest of summer, The temple-haunting martlet, does approve, 5 By his loved mansionry, that the heaven’s breath Smells wooingly here. No jutting, frieze, Buttress, nor coign of vantage, but this bird Hath made his pendant bed and procreant cradle. Where they most breed and haunt, I have 10 observed, The air is delicate.</p>	<p>Reread Lady Macbeth’s observation about the arrival of Duncan:</p> <p>“The raven himself is hoarse / That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan / Under my battlements.” (Act 1.5, lines 45–47)</p> <p>What is the impact of Duncan’s words on the mood of the beginning of the scene?</p> <p>Explain how these two passages develop the idea presented by the Witches when they said, “Fair is foul, and foul is fair” (Act 1.1, line 12).</p>	<p>hautboys (n.) – oboes</p>  <p>nimbly (adv.) – moving with ease</p> <p>martlet (n.) – a small bird that is related to swallows</p>  <p>mansionry (n.) – the state of dwelling or residing</p> <p>jutting (n.) – overhang</p>  <p>frieze (n.) – any decorative band on an outside wall</p>  <p>buttress (n.) – a structure built against a wall in order to support or strengthen it</p>  <p>coign (n.) – an external corner of a wall</p>

Text: Act 1.6, lines 13–40	Questions	Vocabulary	
<p><i>Enter [Lady Macbeth.]</i></p> <p>Duncan See, see our honored hostess!— The love that follows us sometime is our trouble, Which still we thank as love. Herein I teach you How you shall bid God 'ild us for your pains And thank us for your trouble.</p> <p>Lady Macbeth All our service, In every point twice done and then done double, Were poor and single business to contend Against those honors deep and broad wherewith Your Majesty loads our house. For those of old, And the late dignities heaped up to them, We rest your hermits.</p> <p>Duncan Where's the Thane of Cawdor? We coursed him at the heels and had a purpose To be his purveyor; but he rides well, And his great love, sharp as his spur, hath helped him To his home before us. Fair and noble hostess, We are your guest tonight.</p> <p>Lady Macbeth Your servants ever Have theirs, themselves, and what is theirs in compt To make their audit at your Highness' pleasure, Still to return your own.</p> <p>Duncan Give me your hand. <i>[Taking her hand.]</i> Conduct me to mine host. We love him highly And shall continue our graces towards him. By your leave, hostess. <i>They exit.</i></p>	<p>15 What phrases does Duncan use to address Lady Macbeth?</p> <p>Why is Duncan thanking Lady Macbeth?</p> <p>20 Reread Lady Macbeth's advice to Macbeth: "Bear welcome in your eye, / Your hand, your tongue. Look like th' innocent / flower; / But be the serpent under 't" (Act 1.5, lines 75–78).</p> <p>25 How does Act 1.6 develop the ideas presented by Lady Macbeth in Act 1.5?</p> <p>30 How does Act 1.6 develop the idea expressed by Duncan when he said, "There's no art / To find the mind's construction in the face" (Act 1.4, lines 13–14)?</p>	<p>hermits (n.) – in this context, people who pray for others (Hermit can also mean "a person who lives in a simple way, apart from others, especially for religious reasons.)</p> <p>purveyor (n.) – a person who provides (especially food or provisions) as a business or service</p> <p>in compt (adv. phrase) – in trust</p>	 <p>hermit</p>